

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855

THOSE AMERICAN MARINES

Eight Thousand Men Suffered Over Four Thousand Casualties

BODIES BLOCKED ROAD TO PARIS

Report of Secretary Daniels as to the Work of Navy Shows Splendid Work of That Arm of the Service—The Programme for Next Three Years.

With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war, Secretary Daniels couples, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

Secretary Daniels, in his annual report, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion.

lines where the blow of the Prussian would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris, and where, should a breach occur, all would be lost.

World Known Marine Held Line.

The United States marines held that line that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that marines and soldiers of the American army threw back the crack guard division of Germany, broke their advance, and then, attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the "cease firing" signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war.

A striking picture of the fighting in Belleau wood, now remained in honor of the marine brigade, is given. The place was a jungle filled with machine-gun nests, the secretary says, impossible to reach with artillery or grenades.

"There was only one way," he continues, "to wipe out these nests, by bayonet. And by this method were they wiped out, for United States marines, bare-headed, shouting their battle cry of 'E-e-e-e-y-a-a-h-h-yip!' charged straight into the murderous fire from these guns and won! Out of the number that charged, in more than one instance, only one would reach the stronghold. There, he would either kill or capture the defenders of the nest, and then swinging the run about in his position, turn it against the remaining German positions in the forest.

"In all the history of the marine corps there is no such battle as that one in Belleau wood. The heroism and doggedness of that battle are unparalleled."

The report describes the laying of the North sea mine barrage, wholly an American enterprise. While there is no way of ascertaining definitely what that 250-mile barrier did to enemy submarines, Mr. Daniels says there is reason to believe that ten U-boats "had ended their career at the barrage before the middle of October."

11-inch Batteries Dealt With.

The building and manning of the 11-inch rifle naval batteries working with the armies in France is also described.

The depth bomb has proved the most effective means of combating the submarine in the North sea, and it shows that American enterprise was responsible for very largely increasing that effectiveness. The early 50-pound charge bombs were crude and of low destructive force compared to the 200-pound and 600-pound charges now being produced. Many Allied ships have been equipped with these American improvements.

Another ordnance development that is noted is the perfection of 16-inch rifles for all new battleships. They will make these vessels, it is said, the heaviest armed craft in the world with a broadside projectile weighing 25,200 pounds against 17,500 pounds for the Pennsylvania, the biggest and most powerful craft now in commission.

To Captain F. P. Joseph, engineering officer of the New York navy yard, the report gives credit for having recommended the revolutionary practice of electric welding when repair of the damaged German shipping was undertaken. Careful estimates have shown that this innovation saved twelve months in time and \$20,000,000 in money, while the ships thus made quickly available carried half a million soldiers to France.

Another engineering achievement of the year is the completion and testing of the first electric-drive battleship, the New Mexico. Despite adverse criticism which met the determination to employ this mechanism on battle craft, the report says, the New Mexico has not only met every requirement, but has passed many additional tests, with the result that "in this unique vessel the United States navy has a battleship which has no peer in the world's navies, not only for economic propulsion and less liability to serious damage, but her military superiority in greater maneuvering power and increased underwater protection." Credit is given Rear Admiral Griffin, engineer-in-chief of the navy, for this accomplishment.

The report shows that four battleships, one battle cruiser, two fuel ships, one transport, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, 222 destroyers, 28 submarines, 112 submarines, 12 patrolboats (cruisers), including 12 for the Italian government, 92 submarine chasers, 51 mine sweepers, 51 mine sweepers and numerous tugs and harbor craft, were contracted for during the year. Up to October 1 one gunboat, 29 destroyers, 29 submarines, 29 mine sweepers and four eagles had been launched. The additions to the navy during the year included two battleships, 36 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers and 13 mine sweepers. The actual number of 110-foot chasers now in commission, including those delivered to France, is 406.

Mr. Daniels expresses appreciation of the work done by George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, and has this to say of the American press:

"The most intimate relationship between Mr. Creel and the department has been productive of genuine co-operation in a service that was new in our country and not easy to carry out successfully. The spirit of the press, which patriotically responded to the appeal for voluntary censorship, cannot be too highly commended. There was full freedom of the press with full recognition by the press of the government's desire to withhold no information that did not disclose military secrets. The press had an appreciation of this necessity."

Knowledge of movements of ships and knowledge of other military operations, never violated confidence. On the other hand, the press gave helpful suggestions which were invaluable to Mr. Creel and the department."

"General Staff" Undesirable.

The report shows clearly that Mr. Daniels has no intention of proposing an adoption of the naval general staff suggestions that have been made. He finds that the navy organization has stood the strain of war without faltering.

"The teamwork has extended from the secretary's office to the deck of the smallest motorboat, from the ranking

admiral to the lowest recruit. The men in Washington who have been responsible for the direction of the navy's preparations and naval operations on every sea and at every shore base are the members of the advisory council created some three years ago.

"During every period of pre-war preparation and of prosecution of the war, in both personnel and material, every member of the council has had one thought, and that has been how to secure the best co-operation and to obtain the best results."

SOLDIERING IN FRANCE.

Hickory Grove Boy Tells What He Was Doing When Armistice Came.

SOLDIERING IN FRANCE.

Somewhere in France, November 13.—I am located in a beautiful little French village, the name and location of which I would like to tell you; but which I must withhold because if I should write the information the censor would strike it out notwithstanding the fact that the armistice has been signed, and the war is about over.

There are lots of things I would like to tell the readers of The Enquirer, mainly because I believe they would be interesting to the people who have not seen what we are seeing; but under the rules most of these would be promptly stricken out, and I have no certainty that even the things I am going to write will ever "get by"; but anyhow here is a partial description of the start of the 11th Field Artillery band, in which I am a musician, to the battle front, and what has become of that trip.

But before I go any further let me say that we are as happy as a bunch of larks, not thinking of much else than the promise of an early return to our old homes back in York county, mine being not far from the town of Hickory Grove, which from here seems greater, more glorious and magnificent than Paris used to seem to me from there.

Just now it looks like the war is going to end before we get into the fight. I am not going to say that I am glad or I am sorry. I really don't know what way or the other. I have longed for it, whether it is moving, marching, playing, feasting, hungering, sleeping soundly or staying awake, and if it should be the battle front, it would be all in the day's work. I don't want any bullets or shells or gas; but if one of them should get me for fair, there would not be anything to worry about, and if it did not get me for quite so fair, why I would always be looking forward to getting well again and so there you are. Just now, with nothing to worry about, and looking forward to the time when I will be back with the homefolks and friends, as I said before I am as happy as a lark.

But even if we have not had a taste of the actual fighting of the Boches, we know that we are in the war. Let me tell a little of our trip to this place where we have been switched aside on our way to the front.

There came orders to move at 3.30 o'clock next morning. That meant that each man had to pack up all his belongings, including his bed clothes, and consequently there was no sleep that night. Don't see how there could have been, do you? Reville sounded on the dot, and after eating a little we hiked to the railroad station, reaching there at 6 o'clock. But the train was not ready and we waited until 3.30 p. m. without anything to eat.

There were thirty men in our coach, each man with a full pack. The pack consisted of three blankets, bed sack, kit, gas mask, overcoat, raincoat, extra pair of shoes, rubber boots, steel helmet, six towels, extra underwear, tobacco, cigars, stationery, etc. In addition to this the musicians had their instruments, music and music stands extra.

The little car in which thirty men were packed was about half as large as one of our cars back home and did not contain much over 100 square feet of floor space. Our provisions were piled in one corner. They consisted of pork and beans, corned beef or willy, and a sack of bread.

After the train started swaying and bumping over a road that was not so smooth as the first thing on the programme was supper. We opened our canned goods and started at it. You might imagine how we went at it.

"Throw me a piece of bread," yells a fellow, and it was thrown. Suppose it should fall on the floor of a car that was carrying horses the day before. That makes no difference with us in the army, for bread is bread.

After supper it was sleep. Imagine the joke. Down went blankets of thirty men in hardly more than 100 feet of floor space in a car rocking like a tossing ship. The remarks, yes, I will give you some of them. "You there hogs, are trying to take a nap, are you?" "How do the hell do you expect a car to stand?" Sergeant Hand piled himself on top of the supplies at one end. I was partly under two men and partly on top of two more. "Take your damned hobbles out of my face."

"That is my neck you have your leg on." These are some of the remarks. In spite of it all one young fellow from Chicago raised a snore, and they threw pork and beans and beef cans at him. In fact they pelted him with everything that was available.

After we had been riding for twenty hours in this manner, news came of the signing of the armistice and that is why we have been switched off into this beautiful French village. We are waiting for a pleasant time here, getting plenty to eat, and being hospitably treated; but for me I am thinking of getting back home.

Grover H. Brown.

"Dad," you're going to get a letter soon. Nearly 15,000,000 letters have been left France, and many of them are "father's letters." Christmas greeting to the men at home who have spent just as anxious moments as the mothers, but have been given less consideration. Every soldier was asked to write a letter to "dad" on November 24, and the fathers were requested to write to their sons the same day. The Stars and Stripes, the official organ of the American expeditionary force, organized the plan, and expected the letters to be delivered before Christmas. In the week between November 28 and December 2, more than 8,000,000 letters left France. The previous week 6,000,000 were mailed.

THE REAL GEN. PERSHING

American Commander Every Inch a Soldier

MAN OF ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS

Old Timer at Camp Sevier Claims That the Newspaper Pictures of the General Are All Wrong—He Was Once in Close Association With Pershing and Knows What He Is Talking About.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer.

Camp Sevier, Dec. 10.—Did you know that General Pershing's left shoulder is lower than his right and that he always has the left shoulder of his coat "built up," that is padded in a few days that company commander will have to answer charges of incompetency and neglect of duty. That's Pershing. He loves his men and he looks after their comfort all right. Why I have known him to take the blankets away from the officers and give them to the men.

"I never saw a soldier who wouldn't go the limit of human endurance and then some for General Pershing. There's something uncanny unnatural about the man. I never heard one knock him about anything or lay down on him, and I guess if there were any of that kind I would know about it; because I have soldiered under him both in Mexico and the Philippines.

"He's fall for the stuff the papers are printing about General Pershing saying this and General Pershing saying that. You know what I mean—all this stuff they attribute to him. It ain't so. Pershing don't talk. He does. He ain't no parlor dude either and he don't savvy parlor dudes.

"He's a soldier." Jas. D. Grist.

CHILE AND PERU.

Dispute Explained From the Viewpoint of Citizen of Chile.

By Salvador Salgado, correspondent of La Nación of Santiago.

Having read with due attention the "unfettered" cablegrams and the partial articles in favor of Peru which appeared in the newspapers of this city with reference to the Chilean-Peruvian question I question that I be permitted to take up some historic points regarding this old difference, as I noticed a manifest intention to lead the public astray as to the true facts.

For some years Chile and Bolivia claimed the possession of some territory north of the Chilean province of Antofagasta, situated between the Pacific ocean, and the Andes. In 1866 an agreement for the boundary limits was signed to put an end to these differences; eight years later a second agreement was signed, but the points agreed upon in that pact. In spite of this the asperity in the relations of the two governments continued, because the government of Chile had to make frequent claims in support of the rights and interests of her citizens living on the border of the Bolivian frontier. One of these claims, ignored by Bolivia, gave place to the incident that in 1879 Chile declared the agreements of boundary limits null and void.

Peru, presenting herself as a friend of Chile and Bolivia, offered her mediation to avoid war, and to this effect sent a special envoy to the captain of Chile. About this time it was discovered that since 1875 a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, had existed between Peru and Bolivia. When the government of Chile became aware of this, she considered the said alliance as enemies and declared war upon them on April 5, 1879.

Peru had a navy stronger than that of Chile, while Bolivia for her part had a larger and veteran army. Chile had lived in peace, except for her war with Spain in 1866, when she helped Peru to drive the Spaniards out of her territory, while Peru and Bolivia had lived in their arms in perpetual civil war. Peruvians and Bolivians took pride in esteeming themselves as bellicose people and looked down upon the pacific Chileans, who, according to them, were strong for work but not for war. At that time the small Chilean army was modeled after the French army, guided by the same rules and tactics, even to using the uniform of the French, and was not "Prussianized," as stated by an afternoon paper of this city. Chile triumphed in all the battles until the capital of Peru was occupied by her on the 17th of January, 1881. The Peruvian army dispersed and each general declared himself chief, just as it happened in Mexico with Villa, Zapata and others, without one citizen able to assert himself and take in hand the reins of power. In view of this fact, part of the Chilean army remained in Lima to prevent the guerrilla forces from coming in and making trouble, and at the same time sent troops to combat with the Peruvian chiefs who prevented a national government from being formed, just as the United States did Cuba after her victory over Spain and as she will now continue to do in Russia until a stable government is formed in that country.

After these chiefs were overcome by Chilean forces, a Peruvian government was organized with a peace treaty was signed in October, 1881, which was confirmed with the approval of the congress of April 1884. By virtue of this peace Tacna and Arica were to remain in submission to the Chilean authorities for a period of ten years, after which time the population was to decide by popular vote between the domination either of Chile or Peru. The country that would take the provinces would pay \$10,000,000 to the other. When this period of ten years had expired, Peru, on account of her constant poor government, could not get together the \$10,000,000 required to bring the plebiscite to an issue. For this reason it had to be postponed.

Each time that a Peruvian personage desired to become a president he promised the people to bring the plebiscite to an issue, but once that he is in power, he does not fulfill his promise either for lack of funds or fear, in consequence of which he would be expelled from power. This comedy has

been played time and time again, and will continue to be so as long as Chile does not cast aside her magnanimity. Foreseeing the events brought about by the victory of the Allies, the Peruvians declared themselves in favor of the cause which had to triumph in the present war, so as to profit to the hilt of President Villan, and, by means of erroneous statements arouse the sympathies of the Allies, and thus gain what she was unable to recover in a just contest, according to pending treaties.

To compare Tacna and Arica with Alsace and Lorraine is as much out of place as it would be to compare Texas, Puerto Rico or the Philippines with the French provinces. Alsace and Lorraine were snatched from France in a war of conquest. Instead, Tacna and Arica were given to Peru as an indemnity that she made to Chile to repay for the sacrifices of a war that she was dragged into for the purpose of taking territory away from her, believing Chile to be a weak country. Tacna and Arica will remain in the possession of Chile or will be returned to Peru in accordance with the existing treaties just as soon as the inhabitants decide to which country they wish to belong. The continuous revolutions in Peru and change of government prevented any nation being induced to risk any capital in a country so disorganized. But the victory of the Chilean arms and the change of ownership of these provinces were applauded by the civilized world. Chile opens the doors of her new provinces to her national as well as foreign capital. If Chile had not taken charge of these provinces, they would have continued non-productive for the world, for the reason that Peru took no advantage of them, nor did she offer an opportunity to others who were more enterprising to develop same. Until recently Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska were of little advantage to civilization, with the exception of a few privileged characters who reaped some benefit from their riches. Now that the United States has organized and administers them, they are producing for the world. Chile has done as much in the ex-provinces of Peru.

Chile does not wish nor does she permit a war to break out in South America; she is the most powerful country of the Pacific of the south, and she has the means for preventing any conflagration.

INADEQUATE SALARIES.

Pay of State Officers is Now Ridiculously Small.

Realizing that the ridiculously low salaries paid to its public servants by the state for the past two decades should not continue, writes the Columbia correspondent to The News and Courier, there was a meeting of the state officers in the office of the sinking fund commission last Friday morning, presided over by Governor Manning, at which time it decided to ask the incoming general assembly to materially increase the compensation of the state officers of South Carolina. For this purpose a committee, composed of Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, as chairman, and W. A. McSwain, state insurance commissioner; S. T. Carter, state treasurer, and M. J. Miller, secretary of the sinking fund commission, was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature on its opening day when it convenes here January 14.

It is believed that if the general assembly enacts the law increasing the salaries during the first week of its session and if it is signed by the governor before January 20, 1919, the coming administration can have longer salaries. The constitution of 1895 provides that the compensation of state officers "shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they have been elected." Some legal authorities interpret this as meaning that there could be no increase after the general election in November, when the state officers are designated.

There have been various efforts to increase the compensation of the state officers during the last few years, notably during the last session of the general assembly, but they always failed, with her public servants. No one thing has held South Carolina up to ridicule more than the niggardly way in which she has paid her officers. The governor receives the meager salary of \$3,000 a year, which cannot possibly pay his expenses, and the other state officials, with a few exceptions, are drawing down the handsome salary of \$1,900. To show the absurdity of the thing, the state treasurer, receives \$1,900 a year and he is required to furnish a surety bond for \$90,000.

It is likely that an effort also will be made to have the General Assembly increase the pay of the clerical forces of the state officers. Practically none of these clerks, representing character and efficiency, is receiving what he is due. Many of them are working through patriotic motives.

The general assembly has recognized that there is an insufficiency of compensation paid the officials of the state, for the recent officers created carry larger salaries. The state war-house commissioner receives \$3,000 a year, as does the state bank examiner.

Each time that a Peruvian personage desired to become a president he promised the people to bring the plebiscite to an issue, but once that he is in power, he does not fulfill his promise either for lack of funds or fear, in consequence of which he would be expelled from power. This comedy has

been played time and time again, and will continue to be so as long as Chile does not cast aside her magnanimity. Foreseeing the events brought about by the victory of the Allies, the Peruvians declared themselves in favor of the cause which had to triumph in the present war, so as to profit to the hilt of President Villan, and, by means of erroneous statements arouse the sympathies of the Allies, and thus gain what she was unable to recover in a just contest, according to pending treaties.

To compare Tacna and Arica with Alsace and Lorraine is as much out of place as it would be to compare Texas, Puerto Rico or the Philippines with the French provinces. Alsace and Lorraine were snatched from France in a war of conquest. Instead, Tacna and Arica were given to Peru as an indemnity that she made to Chile to repay for the sacrifices of a war that she was dragged into for the purpose of taking territory away from her, believing Chile to be a weak country. Tacna and Arica will remain in the possession of Chile or will be returned to Peru in accordance with the existing treaties just as soon as the inhabitants decide to which country they wish to belong. The continuous revolutions in Peru and change of government prevented any nation being induced to risk any capital in a country so disorganized. But the victory of the Chilean arms and the change of ownership of these provinces were applauded by the civilized world. Chile opens the doors of her new provinces to her national as well as foreign capital. If Chile had not taken charge of these provinces, they would have continued non-productive for the world, for the reason that Peru took no advantage of them, nor did she offer an opportunity to others who were more enterprising to develop same. Until recently Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska were of little advantage to civilization, with the exception of a few privileged characters who reaped some benefit from their riches. Now that the United States has organized and administers them, they are producing for the world. Chile has done as much in the ex-provinces of Peru.

Chile does not wish nor does she permit a war to break out in South America; she is the most powerful country of the Pacific of the south, and she has the means for preventing any conflagration.

INADEQUATE SALARIES.

Pay of State Officers is Now Ridiculously Small.

Realizing that the ridiculously low salaries paid to its public servants by the state for the past two decades should not continue, writes the Columbia correspondent to The News and Courier, there was a meeting of the state officers in the office of the sinking fund commission last Friday morning, presided over by Governor Manning, at which time it decided to ask the incoming general assembly to materially increase the compensation of the state officers of South Carolina. For this purpose a committee, composed of Thomas H. Peoples, attorney general, as chairman, and W. A. McSwain, state insurance commissioner; S. T. Carter, state treasurer, and M. J. Miller, secretary of the sinking fund commission, was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature on its opening day when it convenes here January 14.

It is believed that if the general assembly enacts the law increasing the salaries during the first week of its session and if it is signed by the governor before January 20, 1919, the coming administration can have longer salaries. The constitution of 1895 provides that the compensation of state officers "shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they have been elected." Some legal authorities interpret this as meaning that there could be no increase after the general election in November, when the state officers are designated.

There have been various efforts to increase the compensation of the state officers during the last few years, notably during the last session of the general assembly, but they always failed, with her public servants. No one thing has held South Carolina up to ridicule more than the niggardly way in which she has paid her officers. The governor receives the meager salary of \$3,000 a year, which cannot possibly pay his expenses, and the other state officials, with a few exceptions, are drawing down the handsome salary of \$1,900. To show the absurdity of the thing, the state treasurer, receives \$1,900 a year and he is required to furnish a surety bond for \$90,000.

It is likely that an effort also will be made to have the General Assembly increase the pay of the clerical forces of the state officers. Practically none of these clerks, representing character and efficiency, is receiving what he is due. Many of them are working through patriotic motives.

The general assembly has recognized that there is an insufficiency of compensation paid the officials of the state, for the recent officers created carry larger salaries. The state war-house commissioner receives \$3,000 a year, as does the state bank examiner.

Each time that a Peruvian personage desired to become a president he promised the people to bring the plebiscite to an issue, but once that he is in power, he does not fulfill his promise either for lack of funds or fear, in consequence of which he would be expelled from power. This comedy has

REVISED WAR TAX BILL

Summary of Report of Finance Committee of Senate

HOUSE BILL IS GREATLY REDUCED

The Bill as Originally Drawn Was Assuming the Continuation of the War—Senate Has Made a Complete Revision—Question of 1920 Taxes is Causing Controversy.

Effects of the nation's transition from a war basis and of prohibition legislation on the present and future problems of taxation are outlined in the senate finance committee's report on the revised war revenue bill, filed by Chairman Simmons.

The report explains the steps taken to revise the house bill so as to raise by taxation next year \$5,754,466,000, instead of \$7,500,000,000, as planned by the house before the signing of the armistice and the enactment of prohibition legislation. Proposed taxes in 1920 of \$4,000,000,000 is the reason for fixing them at this time, and the manner in which they will be raised, also are explained.

The most distinct charges made by the senate in the house draft of the bill are noted by the committee's report as follows:

Elimination of the 6 per cent corporation tax on undistributed corporate earnings, fixing a 20 per cent maximum on bona fide sales of mines and oil and gas wells, elimination of the tax on new state and municipal bonds, substitution of a single war excess profits tax for the alternative.

Tuesday debate on the measure began with a statement by Senator Simmons. A dissenting report on the plan to fix 1920 taxes in the pending bill will be filed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania for the Republican finance